The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

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THE MAN AT THE DOOR.

"No tramps here," said I; and I shut the door in his face, I did. The wind blew so I could hardly do it, and the sleet was beating on the panes, and the bare trees were groaning and moaning as if they suffered in the storm.

"No tramps here; I'm a lone woman, and I'm afraid of 'em."

Then the man, I had'nt seen yet for the dark, went away from the door—champ, champ, champ, through the slush, and I heard the gate creak, as our gate always does; and then champ, champ, came the man back again, and he knocked on the door—knocked not half so loud as he did before and I opened it hot and angry.—This time I saw his face—a pale ghost of a face with yellow-brown hair cropped close, and great, staring, blue eyes; and he put his hand against the door, and held it open.

"How near is it to the next house, ma'am?" said he.

"Three miles or more," I said.

"And that is not a tavern?"

"No," said I; "no drinks to be got there! It's Miss Mitten's, and she's as sot against tramps as I am."

"I don't want drink," said the man, "though I do want food. You need'nt be afraid to let me in, ma'am. I've been wounded, and am not able to walk far, and my clothes are thin, and it's bitter cold.—I've been trying to get to my parents, at Arcenbank, where I can rest until I'm better; and all my money was stolen from me three days ago. You need'nt be afraid, let me just lie down before your fire, and only give a crust, the stalest crust, to keep me from starving, and the Lord will bless you for it."

And then he looked at me with his wild blue eyes in a way that would have made me do it, if I hadn't seen so much of those imposters.

The war was just over, and every beggar that came along said he was a soldier travelling home, and had been wounded and robbed. One that I had been fool enough to help, limped away out of sight as he thought, and then, for I was at the garret window, shouldered his crutches, and tramped with the strongest.

"No doubt your pocket is full of money," said I, "and you only want a chance to murder me. Go away with you."

Drusilla, that's my niece, was baking short cakes in the kitchen. Just then she came to the door and motioned with her mouth to me. "Do let him stay, auntie," and if I hadn't had good sense I might, but I knew better than a chit of sixteen.

"Go away with you," says I louder than before. "I won't have this any longer."

And he gave a kind of groan, and took his hand from the latch, and went champ, champ, champ through the frozen snow, again; and I thought him gone, when there was once more, hardly with a knock at all—a faint touch like a child's now.

And when I opened the door again, he came quite in, and stood leaning on his cane, pale as a ghost, his eyes bigger than ever.

"Well, of all impudence," said I.

He looked at me, and said, "Madam, I have a mother in Greenbank, I want to live to see her. I shall not, if I try to go any further to-night."

"They all want to see their mothers," said I, and just then it came into my mind that I hoped my son Charlie, who had been a real soldier, an officer he had came to be, mind you wanted to see his, and would soon.

"I have been wounded, as you see," said he.

"Don't go to showing me your hurts," said I, "they buy 'em, so they told me, to go a begging with now. I read the papers I tell you, and I'm principled, and so's our clergyman, agin giving anything, unless it's through some well organized society. Tramps are my abomination. And as for keeping you all night, you can't expect that of decent folks. Go."

Drusilla came to the door and said, "Let him stay, auntie," with her lips again, and I took no notice.

So he went, and this time did not come back; and I sat down by the fire and listened to the wind and sleet, and felt the warm fire, and smelt the baking cakes and the apples stewing, and the tea drawing on the kitchen stove, and I ought to have been very comfortable: but I wasn't.—Something seemed tugging at my heart all the time.

I gave the fire a poke, and lit another candle to cheer myself up, and I went to my work-basket, to get the sock I'd been knitting for my Charlie; and as I went to get it, I saw something lying on the floor. I picked it up. It was an old tobacco pouch, ever so much like the one I gave Charlie, with fringe around it, and written on it in ink, "From C. F. to R. H.," and inside was a bit of tobacco an old pipe, and a letter—a rumpled old letter, and when I spread it out I saw at the top "My dear son."

I knew the beggar must have dropped it, and my heart gave one big thump, as though it had been turned into a hammer.

Perhaps the story was true, and he had a mother. I shivered all over, and the fire and the nice, comfortable smells might as well not have been at all. I was cold and wretched.

And over and over again I had to say to myself what I heard our pastor say so often, "Never give anything to chance beggars, my dear friends, always bestow your alms on worthy persons through well organized societies," before I could get a bit of comfort. And what an old fool I was to cry, I thought, when I found my cheeks wet.

But I did not cry long, for as I sat there dash and crash and jingle came a sleigh over the road, and it stopped at our gate, and I heard my Charlie's voice crying, "Holloa, mother!" And out I went to the door, and had him in my arms, my great, tall, handsome, brown son. And there he was in his uniform, with his pretty shoulder straps, and as hearty as if he had never been through any hardships. He had to leave to put the horse up, and then I had by the fire again my own boy. And Drusilla, who had been up stairs, and had been crying—why I wonder?—came down in a flutter—for they were like brother and sister—and she kissed him, and then away she went to set the table, and the nice hot things smoked on a cloth as white as snow and how Charlie enjoyed them. But once I felt a frightened sort of feeling come over me, and I know I turned pale, for Drusilla said, "What is the matter, Aunt Fairfax?"

I said nothing, but it was this: Kind 'o like a ghost of a step, going champ, champ, champ, over the frozen snow; kind 'o like the ghost of a voice, saying, "Let me lie on the floor, before your fire, and give me any kind of a crust;" kind 'o like seeing some one that had a mother dropping down on the wintry road, and freezing and starving to death there. That was what it was.—But I put it away, and thought only of Charlie.

We drew up together by the fire when tea was done, and he told us things about war. I'd never heard before. How the soldiers suffered, and what weary marches and what short rations they sometimes had. And then he told me how his life had been in danger; how he had been set upon by enemies, and badly wounded; and how, at the risk of his own life, a fellow-soldier had saved him, and carried him away, fighting his path back to camp.

"I'd never have seen you but for him," says my Charlie. "And if there's a man on earth I love, it is Rob Hadaway—the dearest, best fellow. We've shared each others rations and drank from the same canteen many and many a time; and if ever I had a brother I couldn't think more of him."

"Why didn't you bring him home to see your mother, Charlie?" said I. "Why, I'd love him, too, and any thing I could do for him—for the man who saved my boy's life—couldn't be naught. Send for him Charlie."

But Charlie shook his head and covered his face with his hands.

"Mother," said he, "I don't know whether Rob Hadaway is alive or dead to-day. While I was still in the ranks, he was taken prisoner. I'd give my right hand to be able to do him any good; but I can find no trace of him. And he has a mother, too, and she is fond of him. She lives at Greenbank, poor old lady. My dear, good, noble Rob, the preserver of my life!"—and I saw Charlie was nearly crying.

Not to let us see the tears, he got up and went to the mantel-piece. I did not look around until I heard a cry.

"Great Heavens, what is it?"

And I turned, and Charlie had the tobacco pouch the man had dropped in his hand.

"Where did this come from!" said he.—I feel as though I had seen a ghost. I gave this to Rob Hadaway the day he saved me. We soldiers had not much to give, you know, and he vowed never to part with it while he lived. How did it come here, mother?"

And I fell back in my chair, white and cold, and I said, "A wandering tramp left it here, never your Rob, my dear, never your Rob,. He must have been an imposter. I wouldn't have turned away a person really in want. Oh, no, no; it's another pouch, child; not that or he stole it. A tall fellow, with blue eyes, and yellow-brown hair; wounded he said, and going to his mother at Greenbank. Not your Rob."

And Charlie stood staring at me with clenched hands; and said he, "It was my Rob, it was my dear old Rob, who saved my life, and you have driven him out in such a night as this, mother. My mother to use Rob so."

"Curse me, Charlie," said I, "curse me if you like; I'm afraid God will. Three times he came back, three times asked only for a crust, and a place to lie, and I drove him away. I, I—and he lies on the road now. Oh! if I had known; oh! if I had known."

And Charlie caught up his hat. "I'll find him if he is alive," said he. Oh, Rob, my dear friend.

And then—I never saw the girl in such a taking—down went Drusilla on her knees, as if she were saying her prayers, and says she. "Thank God, I dared to do it!" and says she again to me: "Oh, aunt! I've been trembling with fright, not knowing what you'd say to me. I took him in the kitchen way. I couldn't see him so faint and hungry and wounded, and I put him in the spare chamber over the parlor, and I've been so frightened all the while."

"Lord bless you, Drusilla," says Charlie, and "Amen," says I.

And she, getting bolder, went on: "And I took him up hot cakes and apple sass and tea," says she, "and I took him a candle and a hot brick for his feet, and I told him to eat, and go to bed in the best chamber, Aunt Fairfax, with the white counterpane and all, and I locked him in and put the key in my pocket; and I told him he should have one night's rest, and that no one should turn him out unless they walked over my dead body."

And Drusilla said it like an actress in a tragedy, and went off into hysterics the moment the words were out of her mouth. She had been expecting to be half murdered for doing it, you know, and the girl was but sixteen, and always before had minded me as if I was her mother.

Never was and old sinner so happy as I was that night, so thankful to the good Lord; and it would have done your heart good if you had gone to see the two meet in the morning—Charlie and his friend Rob. And Charlie, who had not got on so well, who had a brother, who was not poor either, helped Rob into business. And he got over his wounds at last, and to-day in a week is going to marry Drusilla.

"I'd give you anything I have," said I, "and I won't refuse you even Drusilla," when he asked me, telling me that he had loved her ever since she was so kind to him on the night I have told you of.

And Charlie is to stand up with him, and I am to give Drusilla away, and Rob's sister from Greenbank is to be bridesmaid, and I have a guess that some day Charlie will bring her home to me in Drusilla's place.

I don't drive beggars from the door now as I used to, and no doubt I'm often imposed upon: but this is what I have to say, "Better be imposed upon always than be cruel to one who really needs your help." And I've read my Bible better of late, and I know who says, "Even as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Peat in the Dismal Swamp.

The Dismal Swamp is probably the largest available peat deposit in America, if not in the world; and its availability arises in a great measure from the fact that a canal large enough for small steamboats traverses its centre. Its extent was first discovered March, 1728, by the surveyors of the Virginia and North Carolina State Line. It required eight days diligent labor to make the passage where that line crosses the swamp. Although its surface is so covered with roots that a person can travel over it, yet a pole can anywhere be thrust down from 10 to 40 feet through the soft peaty substance below. This swamp is everywhere covered with a dense growth of timber or smaller plants which have been growing and decaying from time immemorial. All this has furnished the substance of which peat is formed, to such an extent that the supply is incalculable.—This is contrary to the received scientific opinion that peat is formed only in cold climates. The evidence to the contrary is here patent. Two companies at least have been organized, and have several of Leavitt's Peat Machines at work upon the banks of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and they find a ready market for their condensed peat. The steamboats pass up the Great Dismal Swamp Canal, within fifty rods of their works. The engineers of these boats are so much pleased with this fuel that they have contracted to take all the companies make with their present facilities, at $6 per ton. Other applicants for the fuel are already numerous, and a coal dealer from Richmond has made written application to them to secure control of the entire product of their works for that market. The cost of labor there is much less than at the North, as they employ freedmen, mostly at a dollar a day. We have seen samples of this fuel which cannot be excelled in quality in any Northern region.

In digging, it is found that the roots of reeds and bushes are all upon the surface or not over one foot below; then the mass is perfectly plastic, yet so firm that it can be cut into cakes of any size that can be handled.

Much of the Dismal Swamp lands are not covered with timber, but contain a buried forest, some of the logs of which are as sound as they were ages ago.

It is a fact worth knowing that operators in this as well as in other peat swamps are generally healthy. During the time of slavery, the deepest recesses of this swamp were always inhabited by negroes who built their cabins elevated upon stilts above the water. As the whole water becomes navigable as fast as cleared of peat, it can be excavated by steam dredges, carried in boats to the condensing machines, and from them shipped on board of vessels navigating the canal. The water of Lake Drummond is remarkably clear, although of a reddish color. Upon a part of the area no bottom has yet been found, but the peat from the lowest depth is equal in quality to that nearest the surface. The peat appears to have the same antiseptic qualities as that of the Irish bogs. One of the peculiarities of the Dismal Swamp water is that it never spoils at sea.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A man named Tease has married a Miss Cross, in St. Louis. He Teased her till she agreed she wouldn't be Cross any more.

The Wheat Crop of California.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of the present year will be from twelve to fifteen millions of bushels. Deducting the usual average for home consumption, it will require a fleet of about 350 ships to convey the surplus to a market. Such a fleet must inevitably lend a great impetus to many other industrial and commercial pursuits. But there is one very serious obstacle which has yet to be overcome; it is the want of laborers to gather the incoming crops. Complaint on this score is very general and increasing. The harvest is most abundant, but the laborers few.—That this should be so, in the face of the fact that nearly two thousand men are daily without employment in San Francisco, alone, seems to be an insoluble enigma; yet good reasons can be [illegible] are wholly ignorant of farming. They entertain the impression that they will be required to mow, and thresh, and plow, etc., of which they know nothing; and they never reflect that those operations are now performed by machinery. They are averse to farm labor, and would rather spend years in prospecting or other precarious pursuits than adopt a steady labor, the proceeds from which are prospective and require patience, perseverance, economy and frugality to realize.

Our extensive wheat crop last year, and the assured promise of a still greater this year, together with the facts that we have fed vast numbers in nearly all parts of the civilized globe, and that the millions of the Orient are opening their markets for the purchase and consumption of our flour, cannot fail to excite the liveliest attention on the part of farmers in other States. Our soil and climate yield volunteer crops nearly equal to those obtained by sowing in any of the Western or Eastern States. We have no severe winters; no ice-bound nor snow-covered plains; no interminable frosts where work is impossible. Apples, peaches and pears share the same farm with the orange, the lemon, the olive and the fig; barley may be raised in close proximity with the grape; wheat, barley and oats do not disagree with the products of more tropical climes. In fine, there is no end to the variety of our agricultural productions—no more generous yield than our soil will furnish.—*Com. Herald, San Francisco.*

How to Get a Home.

Of land, there are in the United States millions of acres, rich as nature can make it, ready for the plow, which may be had for the asking and the cost of surveying. They lie in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakotah, Minnesota, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Washington—not to mention vast tracts of unbroken forest and prairie in many of the older States—Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and others. In all these States there are thousands of acres of excellent lands suited to growing various fruits, and any crops adapted to the latitudes in which they lie. When the facts concerning these lands—their cheapness, accessibility to market, heathfulness of the climate, etc.—become known in the old country, immigration to the new must rapidly increase. The poor working man can not even hope to better his condition in that country.—He may live on from hand to mouth, with family increasing, till he becomes too poor to get away, and hence he must remain poor, if not a pauper, in the land of his birth.

Who owns all the land in England, Scotland, and Ireland? Mr. John Bright, in a late speech delivered at Glasgow, Scotland, put the following questions: "Are you aware of the fact, that one-half of the land of England is in the possession of fewer than one hundred and fifty men? Are you aware of the fact that one-half of the land of Scotland is in the possessiou of not more than ten or twelve men? Americans think of that!

A few persons called princes, dukes, lords, nobles, etc., own nearly all the land, and will not sell an inch on any condition. Everybody who occupies any portion thereof must pay rent to them. They get the cream, while others get only skimmed milk. Is there no cause for complaint on the part of those who do all the work in that country, and can not, by any possibility, get houses of their own? In America, whoever will may own his own home. He may buy from one acre to a hundred or more, at any price, from a few shillings to a few dollars, and improve it as he pleases.

It is the habit of Roman Catholics to keep as much together as possible, and hence they remain—many of them in subordinate positions—in the larger cities.—Would they colonize and go to the country, buy lands and occupy them, they would at once greatly benefit themselves and the country of their adoption.

Protestants, on the other hand, from England, Scotland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, etc., push into the country, take up lands, and plant themselves. They soon become wealthy farmers, and begin to cultivate the arts as well as the soil. Soon they enjoy all the refinements of older society. It is the same with enterprising Americans. Those of the east go west and build up cities, get rich and enjoy the luxuries of life. To landless, houseless Europeans we say, look to America. Here you will find many of your own countrymen, or the descendants of your own forefathers. Buy lands, build houses, plant fruit trees, and make yourselves perfectly at home.—*Phrenological Journal.*

Keep everything in its place.
Do everything in its proper time.
Always mend clothes before washing.
Buy small quantities of cheese at a time.
Moving for a new trial—Courting a second wife.

YOUTH'S COLUMN.

The Pear Tree.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Old Rupert sat at the close of the day, in the shade of a beautiful pear tree, which stood before his house, while his grandson ate of the pears, and could not cease praising the sweet fruit.

Then said the grandfather, "I must tell you how this tree came here. One evening more than fifty years ago, I stood here when there was empty space, where now this pear tree stands, and complained to a rich neighbor of my poverty. 'O,' said I 'how perfectly contented I should be, if I could only possess one hundred dollars.'"

said:

'That you can easily do, if you only set about it. See,' said he, 'there in the soil where you stand, are more than a hundred dollars, if you can only get them.'"

"At that time I was only a foolish young man, and so on the following night I dug in the ground on that spot, and to my great mortification found not a single dollar. In the morning the neighbor saw where I had been digging, and laughed heartily at my simplicity."

"'I see,' said he, 'that you did not understand me. I will send you a young pear tree; set that in the hole which you have dug, and after a year the dollars will begin to appear.'"

"I set out the young tree. It grew and became what you now see it. The luscious fruit which it has borne, year after year, has brought me in far more than a hundred dollars, and it is yet a capital, which yearly brings in a good interest.

Little Corporal.

Our Presidents.

There have been seventeen Presidents, and thus far no "impeachments." The subjoined scrap will inform you who have been Presidents, and the order in which they occupied the chair:

Great Washington was number one;
Then Senator Adams next came on.
Jefferson made the number three—
Then Madison the fourth was he,
Monroe, the fifth, to him succeeds;
And sixth, Junior Adams leads.
The seventh, Andrew Jackson, came;
And eighth we count, Van Buren's name.
Then Harrison made nine—
And tenth John Tyler filled the line.
Polk was the eleventh, as we know,
The twelfth was Taylor in the row,
Filmore, the thirteenth, took his place—
And Pierce was fourteenth in the race.
Buchanan, the fifteenth, is seen;
Then Lincoln, as sixteenth, comes in.
Johnson, the seventeenth and last,
Still lives to close the illustrious past.
Now let us stop until we see
Who our next President will be.

A Large Farm in Minnesota--Seventeen Hundred Acres of Wheat--Crop of Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Bushels.

A correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, who has recently visited the farm of Oliver Dalrymple, Esq., in Washington county, in that State, writes as follows concerning it:

The land owned by Mr. Dalrymple consists of two thousand acres, of which seventeen hundred are in wheat, and divided into three farms under the following designations: The Grant farm, the Sherman farm and the Sheridan farm. The first of these is a farm of a thousand acres, seven hundred and twenty of which are in one field, inclosed with a neat and substantial board fence. On one side of this field stands the well-ripened grain thickly covering the ground, on the other for a mile in the extent the grain is gathered in the sheaf, presenting to one scope of the eye thousands of shocks put up in regular rows. On this farm seven reapers are at work, each drawn by four horses, which follow each other in regular order, and side by side through the heavy grain, cutting an aggregate swath of forty-nine feet. There are 73 men at work, who are paid each $2 50 per day and board. The routine of the labor is as follows: Breakfast in time to be in the field at six o'clock; lunch at four and supper at seven.

These operations are applicable to the Grant farm. Upon the other farms other reapers and men are likewise employed. Upon the several farms the proprietor has had erected full sets of substantial buildings of sufficient capacity for one hundred men and about the same number of horses. It is sufficient to say that these are model farms, and all operated for the speciality of wheat raising.

The labor required to harvest and thresh the grain of a crop like this thirty years ago, would have rendered such a thing impossible. Now, with such auxiliaries as the reaper and the thresher, the work is but the calculation of the amount of machinery requisite. It was only last Monday, the 12th inst., that the machines were put in motion and the calculation is to have the whole seventeen hundred acres cut by the 21st, which will be at the rate of one hundred and fifty acres each day. By the 22nd inst., five threshers and cleaners will be put to work in the field, where the wagons will load for the river depot, and in ten days from that time, this immense yield will be in the bushel and offered at market. The land upon which this crop was grown is high rolling prairie and was broken up last year and the seed sown this spring from the 1st to the 10th of May.

The probable result is based upon the opinion of good farmers, who are capable of forming a correct estimate of the quantity of grain either in the shock or stand ing uncut. The crop has been visited by the neighbors, and their judgment is that that there will be from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. Take the lowest estimate, and we have, on 1,700 acres, 42,500 bushels of wheat, which, at present prices, delivered at market, say $1,30 per bushel, will amount to the snug sum of 63,750. It is not only safe to say that this is the largest yield of wheat given to any man in the United States this year, but probably the largest [illegible] of any crop produced [illegible] I am informed [illegible] on the ground, who knows a [illegible] of the property, that these figures Mr. Dalrymple will not only be reimbursed for the original outlay of land, house, labor, seed, fences, implements, horses, &c., but will have a clear profit of at least $20,000.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.—God doth checquer his providences, white and black, as the pillar of cloud had its bright side and dark. Look on the light side of thy estate; who looks on the dark side of a landscape?—Suppose thou art cast in a lawsuit, there is the dark side; yet thou hast some land left, there is the light side. Thou hast sickness in thy body, there is the dark side; but grace in thy soul, there is the light side. Thou hast a child taken away, there is the dark side; thy wife or husband lives, there is the light side. God's providences in this life are various, represented by those speckled horses among myrtle trees, which were the red and white, (Zach. 1, 8;) mercies and afflictions are interwoven; God doth speckle his work. O, saith one, I want such a comfort; but weigh all thy mercies in the balance, and that will make thee content. Look on the light side of your condition, and then all your discontent will easily be dispersed; do not pore upon your losses, but ponder upon your mercies. What! wouldst thou have no cross at all? Why should one man think to have all good things, when he himself is but good in part? Wouldst thou have no evil about thee? Thou art not fully sanctified in this life, how then thinkest thou to be fully satisfied? Never look for perfection of contentment till there be perfection of grace.—*Wat'n.*

Wisdom.

If any one speaks ill of thee, consider whether he has truth on his side; and if so, reform thyself, was the wise remark of an old philosopher.

Censure is the most effectual when mixed with praise. So, when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to bear it company.

With a true wife, the husband's faults should be secret. A woman forgets when she condescends to that refuge of weakness, a female confident. A wife's bosom should be the tomb of her husband's failings, and his character far more valuable, in her estimation, than life.

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty; on the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience sake will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits, far beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company can do for them.

Incredulity is only a form of being of the mind; but impiety is a vice of the heart. This sentiment is made up of horror of what is divine—scorn of men, and contempt of amiable simplicity.

One should be religious with naturalness, self-forgetfulness, kindliness, not with dignity hauteur; not gravely and mathematically.

The best prayers are those which have nothing distinct, and which thus partake of simple adoration. God listens but to thoughts and sentiments. Inward words are the only ones he hears.

We should ask for virtue urgently and at any cost, and for prosperity timidly and with resignation. To ask is to receive, when we ask for a genuine good.

They have broken up the roads that lead to Heaven, and which all the world followed; we must now make ourselves ladders.

MONEY.—Men work for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve for it, and die for it; and all the while, from the cradle to the grave, nature and God are thundering in our ears the solemn question: "What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and lose his own soul?" The madness for money is the strongest and lowest of passions; it is the insatiate Moloch of the human heart, before whose remorseless altar all the finer attributes of humanity are sacrificed. It makes merchandise of all that is sacred in the human affections, and often traffics in the awful solemnities of the eternal.

To every man there are many dark hours—when he feels inclined to abandon his best enterprise; hours when his heart's dearest hopes appear delusive; hours when he feels unequal to the burthen, when all his aspirations seem worthless. Let no one think he alone has dark hours. They are the common lot of humanity. They are the touchstone to try whether we are current coin or not.

LABOR AND DUTY.—A steady application to work is the healthiest training for every individual, so it is the best discipline of a State. Honorable industry travels the same road with duty, and Providence has closely linked both with happiness.—The gods, says the poet, have placed labor and toil on the way to the Elysian fields. Certain it is that no bread eaten by man is so sweet as that earned by his own labor, whether bodily or mental.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1867.

AGENTS.

J. B. HUNTER & Co., Portsmouth, Va, are our agents to receive advertisements and subscriptions, in that city.

THE ELECTIONS.

We have given the result of the late elections, as far as received, below.—Since, it is ascertained that Indiana and Iowa have gone for the Republicans.

So far as Pennsylvania and Ohio are concerned, it appears that while the Democrats have brought out a pretty full vote, the Republican vote shows that no particular interest was taken in the election by that party. Private letters received from Pennsylvania, previous to the election, indicated the result, as there was but little excitement among the Republican party. Articles from Northern papers, elsewhere, explain that the Republicans relied too much upon their strength and popularity, and permitted the local elections to go by default, as it were.

Excise, Sunday Laws, and other questions of a local nature, which thousands of Republicans did not care to endorse, were brought to bear; and as no national issue was at stake,—not even President Johnson's policy before them, many did not vote at all. The Wilmington *Post* says: "But let an election for Presidential Electors be held to-morrow in Pennsylvania, who doubts but what the Republicans would carry the State by a greater majority than in 1863."

The Danville (Va.) *Register* says: "Sympathy or regard for the South didn't carry Ohio or Pennsylvania against the Radicals; it was negro suffrage, taxation and other issues that were lugged into the canvass.—They were not caring for us."

Hon. Jos. Segar, of Va., in a recent letter, which we will publish next week, says: "Give the Democracy all three of the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the present dominant party will retain its ascendency, and by a decided majority."

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

Full returns of the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa, up to Thursday morning, have not yet been received.

Enough, however, is known to show that in Ohio, Gen. Hayes, Republican, has been elected Governor by several thousand majority, although the Democrats have carried the Legislature by a small majority, which will secure the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator, in the place of Wade, Republican.

The loss of the negro suffrage amendment in Ohio, by some 50,000 or more, is generally conceded.

Gen. Carey, Democrat, the old Temperance lecturer, is also said to have beaten Smith, Republican, for Congress.

The *Standard* remarks;

"The constitutional amendment conferring suffrage upon the colored people, was coupled with a clause disfranchising all deserters from the Union armies, and both propositions have been defeated by the people of Ohio. There were other side issues, which were also fatal to the harmony and success of the Republicans in this campaign—such as Sunday laws, &c,"

This apparent political revolution will be but temporary, provided the Republican party profit by the lesson taught at the recent election. There were issues of a local nature against the Republican party, of which the Democrats availed themselves. Pennsylvania is claimed by the Democracy, beyond a doubt.

Sharswood's (Dem.) majority for Supreme Court Judge is 741.

☞ The New York *Herald* says, Gen. GRANT will probably be the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency next fall.

OFFICIALS MOVING.—Gen. Canby and Staff left Charleston for Columbia on the 14th, to meet and consult with Governors Orr and Worth. The order of election for a Conventiou, it is said, will be issued on their return.

Gov. Worth left Raleigh for Columbia, on same day.

SOUND VIEW.—It is reported that the leading Radicals and Financiers deprecate impeachment of the President as prejudicial to our financial affairs and injurious to the political interests of the Republican party.

CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING.—The Conservative meeting in this city on Saturday was very slimly attended. There were about 120 whites (including spectators) and about 50 colored present. The resolutions of the meeting of the 27th ult. were re-adopted with the addition of a resolution expressing gratification at the result of the late elections North. Gov. Bragg was the only speaker. Gov. Vance did not arrive, and Judge Merrimon did not speak. Many who went to hear those gentlemen, came away disappointed. H. O. Parker was Chairman, and Wm. Snellings Secretary.—*Raleigh Register.*

At a Conservative meeting held in Salisbury, on Tuesday, Maj. W. W. Robbins and M. L. Holmes, Esq., were nominated to represent Rowan County in the approaching Convention, to be called under the reconstruction acts of Congress. So says the Old North State.

The President and the Cabinet.

Intimations grow more frequent and authoritative that the President intends to change his Cabinet. The result of the recent elections is said to have prompted him to this course; and under the same instigation, if he changes it at all, he is expected to make it up wholly from the Democratic Party.

There is a preliminary difficulty to be encountered. Under the Civil Office Bill already referred to, members of the Cabinet cannot be removed at the mere will of the President; and though they may be suspended from office upon charges of misconduct, that suspension may be terminated by the Senate when it meets in November.—*New-York Times.*

Richmond Republican Convention.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—P. M.

The City Republican Convention met on the Capitol Square to-day and nominated J. W. Hunnicutt, Judge John C. Underwood and James Morrisey, whites, and Lewis Lindsey and Job Cox, blacks as candidates for the Convention.

This meeting was one of the largest ever held on the square. A greater portion of the colored people were present. The Tobacco Factories and other large establishments, where negroes are employed, had to close for the day. There were fewer whites than usual present.

The Conservatives will hold a meeting during the week.

The Public Debt.

A comparison of the statement of the public debt for the month of October with that of the previous month, shows an increase of the public debt to the extent of $2,404,081 71. This increase is in consequence of the heavy payments on account of War and Interior Departments, the latter on account of pensions, and the small receipts from Internal Revenue during the past month. It is anticipated, however, that the receipts for the present month will be considerably in excess of the payments, and that the statement on the 1st of November will show a reduction of several millions. A further comparison between the present statement and that made on the 1st of September exhibits, under the head of "Debt Bearing Coin Interest," an increase on the six per cent. five-twenty bonds of $29,670,250. Of the debt bearing currency interest there has been a decrease on the three-year seven-thirty notes of $35,296,925. The national debt not presented for payment has decreased $1,219,119; while under this head there is an exhibit of a decrease of the compound interest notes matured June 10, July 14 and Aug. 15, 1867, of $5,189,630. The debt bearing no interest has decreased $4,122,-338 60. There is shown an increase of coin in the Treasury of $2,035,639 69, while the amount of currency has decreased $15,259,725.

North Carolina Canals.

Gen. E. S Parker, from the staff on duty at Grant's headquarters, who before the war was a civil engineer of many years experience, leaves to-morrow for North Carolina to make an examination of the Dismal Swamp canal. There are two of these designated as the old and new canals. The former is under the control of the general government; the latter belongs to the State and private parties. The old canal was broken in the early part of the war, and has not been used since. It is much better than the new canal, and the North-Carolina authorites and many citizens are anxious to have the government put it in repair, and enlarge it so as to make a passage for ships. It is possible that, in certain contingencies, purchasers might be found for it among capitalists interested in that section. The Treasury Department has made a partial investigation on one or two occasions, and now a more complete examination will be made under authority conferred on the Secretary of War by acts of Congress.—*N. Y. Times.*

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

New York, Oct. 11.—More small lots of counterfeit Treasury notes have appeared. The Express says from the growing belief in this issue dealers refuse to purchase notes. Without close inspection, and having a copy of the genuine, it is impossible to detect the counterfeit 7-30's. It was discovered at the Treasury by duplicate numbers. Engravers say the work was not done in this country, there being no one sufficiently skillful here who would thus prostitute his skill.

The National Bank Note Company pronounce the amount of spurious 7-30's traced to this city $100,000. Principal holders: Vermilyea & Co., $34,000; Jay Cook, $30,-000, $10,000 of which came from the West; Fiske Hatch, $10,000, $9,000 whereof are from Ohio; Southwick & Co., $10,000; other firms smaller amounts, nearly all of which are from the West.

The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* says: emigrants from the more desirable class of Northern society are flocking all through the Valley. All express themselves as delighted, and many of them have determined to locate among us. We welcome all who come to contribute their means and energy to the expansion and development of our natural resources.

THE KIND OF LABORERS WE WANT.—The editor of the Valdosta *Times* was speaking the other day to an old Scotchman on the subject of introducing Scotch laborers on the farms of that section, when the latter remarked, "Sir, put a thousand Scothmen in your county and they will buy you out in ten years." What would the South not become with her fertile fields in the hands of such producers of values?

There were three interments from yellow fever at Mobile in the 24 hours ending on Saturday morning.

A college for the education of colored persons is about to be erected at Harper's Ferry.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New Advertisements.

T. Chitty, U. S. M.—Execution Sales in Davie County,

T. Chitty, U. S. M.—Laurence Hauser's sale postponed to 11th November,

H. Hughes—Tailoring.

A List of Letters, remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1867.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Ella Goodwin, Miss R. Gruff, Miss Nancy Hanes, Mrs. Polly Hyer, Mrs. Carolina Loine, Miss Bettie Massingill.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

E. Barkley, Joseph H. Beeson, Timothy Boose, F. F. Clark, Charles Clinard, J. J. Cob, S. R. Cook, G. W. Elliot, Daniel Fishel, T. D. Frierson, Wm. Gibbons, (2) George Grubb, Samuel Harrison, H. C. Hatcher, Rev. J. W. Hood, Franklin James, R. F. & P. C. Jones, John A. Jones, W. G. Kerner, J. B. King, J. G. Norton, Thos. R. Owen, Ben Owens, Moses Sapp, M. T. Smith, R. D. Snyder, P. Hamilton Swim, William Thomas, D. A. Todd, John H. White, (2,) N. G. Whittington Solomon Wiliard.

REVIVAL.—A revival of religion has been in progress in the M. E. Church at this place for more than two weeks. Considerable interest has all along been manifested—the church filled to overflowing every night, and numbers on one occasion unable to gain admittance. A large number have been converted, and many others are seeking salvation. The meeting is conducted by Rev. J. W. Wheeler, assisted by several other ministers.—*Winston Sentinel.*

CANADA THISTLE.—We are very much surprised to see that this great pest, *Canada Thistle*, is permitted to take root and flourish in this vicinity, when it would have been an easy matter to extirpate it, some years ago.

The folly of permitting this weed to overrun the country, will be seen, when too late.

☞ We have no particulars from the anniversary meeting of the "Johnson Raid," at Chalk Level, on Tuesday last, save that there was a considerable gathering of people of both races, white and colored. Dr. Johnson and Col. Matthews addressed the meeting.

NEW BOOKS.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON., Publishers and Booksellers, No. 16, Murray Street, New York, have favored us with the following new books, recently published by them. They are well printed and neatly bound in a convenient form,

The first is Prof. Dabney's "Defence of Virginia, (and through her of the South,) in recent and pending contests against the sectional party."

This volume embodies a comprehensive review of the African slave trade; legal status of slavery in the United States; history of emancipation; the Old Testament argument; the New Testament argument; the ethical argument; economical effects of slavery, &c.,—thus giving a full and interesting account of various forms of slavery in its earlier and later stages, since the foundation of the world. It is a valuable book for reference, aside from its defence of the position occupied by the South in the recent civil war. Price $1 50.

The second is a "Diary of a Refugee" during the late war, and gives sketches of the trying scenes through which the authoress passed,—making a neat and readable volume of 360 pages. Price $2 00.

TWO MONTHS FOR NOTHING--LOOK AT THIS OFFER.--We have received the *American Agriculturist* for October. We wish that all our friends could see this paper. We know of no way in which so large an amount of truly valuable, interesting and instructive reading matter could be given to a family at so small a price as the subscription to the *Agriculturist*. Each number contains 32 to 40 large quarto pages, and 30 to 50 fine engravings, many of them very costly and beautiful. Here, in this October number, we find in addition to the great amount of valuable information, hints, suggestions, etc., more than 30 engravings, several of which are among the most expensive ever found in an illustrated Journal. This number is of itself really worth a year's subscription. The cost of the *American Agrculturist* is only $1,50 for a year in advance, or four copies for $5. The publishers offer that valuable journal *free* for the remaing two months of this year to all *new* subscribers for 1868, (Vol. 27.) who send in their subscription *during this month of October*. We advise all our readers to secure it on these terms. It will be sure to benefit all fathers and mothers, and interest and instruct the children. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.

Subscriptions received at the Post Office,—$1 50 per annum, free of postage.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—On the 14th the Yellow Fever was declared epidemic in Memphis.

Interments in New Orleans, on the 14th, 32. Weather cool.

In Victoria, Texas, the fever is very severe.

Davidson County Registration.

	Whites.	Blacks.
First precinct,	1,188	456
Second precinct,	967	216
	2,155	672
Total,		2,827

GENERAL NEWS.

LATEST NEWS.

A resolution has been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature, favoring Grant's nomination for the Presidency.

The Yellow Fever in Memphis and New Orleans, is abating.

Only two cases of fever appeared in Galveston on the 14th, and four interments within the last 24 hours.

Congress will meet on the 21st of November. December is the regular term.

Gen. Schenck is Wade's competitor for the Ohio Senatorship.

STATE NEWS.

The Goldsboro' *Star* says that the subscription to the proposed cotton factory in that place is progressing finely, and that it will be built.

Mr. Clemmons the mail contractor, has concluded to run passenger coaches daily between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

We learn that on Tuesday last one hundred emigrants from the western portion of our State passed over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, bound for Tennessee.

A negro boy in Fall River, Mass., is turning white, and he doesn't like it.

A new grass is springing up in the Southern States. It appears to be a dwarf clover, is very thick set, covering the earth with a beautiful carpet of green. It is much relished by cattle, and is a complete exterminator of Bermuda, joint sedge, and other grasses. In Middle Georgia it is very abundant, and is attracting much attention.

The heirs of the original owners of Harper's Ferry object to the sale ordered by Congress. The original deed executed to George Washington stipulates that the property should only be used by the United States.

If you want to keep poor, buy two glasses of ale every day at five cents each, amounting in one year to $36,50; smoke three cigars, one after each meal, counting up in course of the year to $94,45; keep a big dog, which will consume in a year at least $15 worth of provisions.

The white vote in Alabama for the Convention amounts to 20,000; 2,000 against it; not voting 50,000

The wonderful Democratic reaction in Maine dwindles down as accurate figures come in, to infinite small proportions. Out of the general State officers, they have not one; of the Congressmen they have not one; of 31 State Senators they have only 3; and of 151 Assemblymen they muster barely 43.—*Tribune.*

Gen Grant in a conversation regarding the Southern Railroads, expressed himself to the effect that they have been managed with energy, and that the inability to pay their indebtedness to the Government arises from causes beyond the control of the managers. He favors the extension of the time in all cases.

A brother of Robert Burn's "Mary Morrison" is an ordinance sergeant in the United States army. He is stationed at Newport, and is over 80 years old.

Sterling Price's life was insured for $10,-000. The hearse that was used at his funeral was the lamented Lincoln's at Springfield.

Gen. Price died of chronic diarrhœa contracted in Mexico.

Philadelphia pays six hundred thousand dollars a year to have its streets lighted.

Elias Howe, Jr., the sewing machine inventor, died Thursday night, in Brooklyn.

Dr. Deems, of North Carolina, and lately editor of the *Watchman*, is preaching to a mixed Protestant congregation in New York city.

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department is printing fractional currency to the extent of $100,000 every day, that amount being necessary to replace the defaced currency returned for redemption.

Recent arrivals from New Orleans represent the city as comparatively depopulated. Only about 75,000 people remain and last week there were nearly 500 deaths from yellow fever. In the winter and during the healthy seasons the population numbers about 200,000.

Confusion of ideas prevails as to the effect of the Southern elections upon the holding of the convention. A majority of the registered voters in the affirmative is not required to call the conventions. The Reconstruction act requires that a majority of the registered shall vote, and that a majority of that majority vote in favor of a convention. Thus: If there be 20,000 registered voters, and 10,001 of them vote on the question of a convention, a vote of 5,001 in favor is sufficient.—*Brooklyn News.*

Thirty-three people—travelers and guiders—have been killed in climbing the Alps during the past eight years.

England used about 220,000,000 pounds of paper annually. France yearly consumes 195,000,000, while the United States demands more than both these countries combined—440,000,000 pounds.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs had advices which were favorable to peace with the Indians. They will all be represented at the Grand Council, and promise to send out no more war parties.

FOREIGN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—London papers deprecate Thornton's appointment, and express the opinion that the highest class diplomat should represent England near the United States.

Garibaldi has named his son Menatti Generalissimo, of the insurgents.

It is reported that the insurgents have been driven across the frontier by the Papal forces and compelled to surrender their arms to the Italians.

The Fenian alarm continues. Precautions have been taken against a rising in Limerick.

"Words are Things."

We copy the following article from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

Now is the time to bear this truth in mind. Words are things as substantial and palpable in their effects as though they could be weighed and measured. One would think that our great civil war were proof enough of the sanguinary mischief which can be wrought by words; for it was the exasperating epithets and recriminations exchanged between the wordy fanatics of both sections which led to it.—It is the inevitable tendency of hard words to bring about hard blows; for the latter are but compliments of the former, the abstract idea put into the concrete form. We are not willing to believe that the editors and orators who now talk so glibly of more blood, really want it. Probably they are playing a bluff game—that is all. They expect to back their opponents down; a very pretty thing to do when one knows his man, and is certain that he will yield at the last moment to threats. But in the present and prospective exciting political contest, no one can say with confidence what are the comparative strength and resolution of parties. The party that talks most boldly may be, in fact, the least willing to bring things to a crisis.—The party that is apparently most moderate and calm, may be the one that has an underlying potency of numbers and of nerve, that will consent to no concessions to mere bluster. In this ignorance of the comparative strength and determination of parties lies the chief danger. But for such ignorance the late rebellion never would have been inaugurated. The South thought that the North would not fight; and the North expected to make an easy conquest of the South. Let us have no more such blunders, whether between sections or between factions. And the surest way to avoid them is not to talk in a manner calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Self-control is incumbent upon a citizen in his relations to the whole nation, as much as in his relations to his immediate neighbors. If he should step out in front of his house adjoining his own and use abusive and threatening language toward his neighbor, he ought not to be surprised if, sooner or later, he were engaged in a personal encounter with that gentleman, unless the provoking harangue were stopped by the police. No man has a moral right to enjoy offensive language towards masses of his fellow creatures, or towards the inhabitants of a remote part of the country, because they choose to differ from him politically. But we have no national police who can arrest and lock up these breakers of the national peace.

Extreme men of all parties are now flinging about words that are fire-brands. We have repeatedly published extracts from their speeches and writings to show that they have that animus of a deadly quarrel between them which will ultimately—unless checked—lead from words to blows. We much regret to see that men who were, or who claim to have been, soldiers, are now beginning to repeat these intemperate expressions with an added emphasis. At a meeting of "Republican soldiers" in Philadelphia a resolution was passed urging the House to impeach President Johnson at the next session. This involves only a question of law and expediency, and the "Republican soldiers" have a perfect right to give their opinion on it if they think proper. But the next resolution is unquestionably bad in word and spirit, and we are sorry that a party of men calling themselves soldiers should have so far yielded to the passing excitement of the occasion as to have adopted it. In this remarkable resolution they declare that they are "prepared for an uprising of the American people; that they are ready to quit work shop, factory, desk and farm, to cast aside domestic ties, and arm and fight for our country and freedom, and the rights of all her loyal children," and much more of the same sort. We will do the "Republican soldiers" the justice to think that they are not in earnest. They use these terrible words only in bravado. They roar like a lion, but do not intend to spring and tear like one. Yet the words have gone forth on their errand of evil.—They will find echo in some quarters and defiance in others. But wherever the winds may bear them, like poisonous seeds, they will be followed only by harmless results. It is the duty of all good men to discountenance and rebuke the use of such dangerous words, especially at this time when there is so much latent rancor in the bosoms of men only waiting for a sufficient provocation to burst forth with volcanic fury.

The Lesson of the Elections.

The Democrats are very naturally making the most of their victories. They evidently regard them as indications of the speedy return of their party to power.—The exultation of their newspaper organs, if they mean anything, (which is always doubtful,) imply the strongest confidence in this result.

They are deceiving themselves—or trying to deceive others. The elections indicate no increase of public confidence in the Democratic Party, and no willingness on the part of the people to trust them again with power. They simply show a reaction against the extreme acts and measures of the Republican Party, and convey an admonition to the leaders of that party which will be salutary if it shall be heeded. For the last two years they have been forcing upon the party issues and doctrines utterly alien to its principles and professions—and they would have been rebuked and repudiated long ago but for the danger likely to be thus incurred of reinstating the Democratic Party. When the war ended the people wanted a prompt restoration of the Union. But they did not want, and they would not have, a restoration of the rebels to power. Rather than that, they accepted the measures which were forced upon them by the Radical leaders. And the only reason why they seem now to have halted in their support, is because they have reached a point where it can be done without the risk of reinstating the rebels and the Democrats in their old supremacy.

The leadership of the Republican Party has grown arrogant and reckless. In the adoption of measures and the treatment of men it has been alike intemperate and relentless. The most extreme theories of the wildest and most impracticable theorizers have been forced upon the party as the basis of its creed; and the oldest, strongest and most devoted and efficient men of the party have been spurned and traduced, with reckless violence, if they failed or hesitated in giving their assent.

The truth is the Republican party grew too strong to be wise. It had so much faith in its position that it lost all prudence in defending it. It gained so much popular strength from the result of the war, that it felt itself invincible, and became presumptuous. All questions of policy were treated with contempt. Its leaders felt that any ticket they might nominate was sure of success, no matter what might be the character of the men or the nature of the measures to which they were pledged. The first result of such a course is to make the party which adopts it corrupt,—and the next is to make it weak.

The Republican Party is admonished by the State elections that have just occurred, that they must reform their action in these respects. The people will not sanction the extreme courses which have been marked out for them. They have too much at stake in the peace, order and prosperity of the country to put them all at hazard, for the profit of partizans or the pleasure of political theorists. No party can long retain power which seeks it solely for its selfish advantage.

There is danger, of course, that New York may follow the example of Pennsylvania.—In addition to the general causes to which we have referred, the Republican Party has to bear a good deal of odium from local and special reason. The Legislature and the administration of the State canals have grown flagrantly and shamelessly corrupt, while the party has been responsible for both. The State Convention took proper ground on this subject, but, in the face of its resolutions, nominations have been made in various parts of the State which, if sustained by the party, will cost it thousands of votes. It is likely to lose strength from the Germans on account of the Excise Law. And it has ostentatiously rejected and repelled the support of a large body of its own members, who have protested from the beginning against the reckless action which was leading directly to these results.

By vigorous and resolute action, and greater prudence in the management of party interests, the Republicans may still remedy these evils and retain the State.—We trust they will show themselves wise enough not to persist in errors which already proved so calamitous, and which threaten still greater disasters in the future.—*New York Times.*

Another Presidential Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President Johnson has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, it has been ascertained that, in the 19th paragraph of the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 20th of August, 1866, declaring the insurrection at an end which had theretofore existed in the State of Texas, the previous proclamation of the 13th of June, 1865, instead of that of the 2nd of April, 1866, was referred to; now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, hereby declare and proclaim that the said words—13th of June, 1865—are to be regarded as erroneous in the paragraph referred to, and that the words—2nd day of April, 1866—are to be considered as substituted therefor.

THE BANK NOTE QUESTION DECIDED.—In the Circuit Court of the city of Portsmouth on Monday, Judge Baker announced his opinion in the important case of Farant vs. Bain, involving the right of the indorsees of negotiable notes, transferred by the Old State Banks after maturity, to collect United States currency to the extent of the principal and interest.

The question had been elaborately argued by Hon. John S. Millson and Judge Scarborough for the claimants, and by General Blow, Messrs. Holaday and Gayle, Godwin and Crocker, and others, for the defendants, at a previous term of the Court and was reargued by counsel on Thursday last.

The Court decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to collect the notes in United States currency; and that the defendants be not allowed to plead that they have a right to pay them in notes of the Old State Banks. This takes all similar cases from the jury, the Court refusing to allow the pleas to be filed.

The case will go to the Court of Appeals we hear.—*Norfolk Journal.*

EMIGRANTS ARRIVED AND MORE TO COME.—We were pleased to see in our streets a few days ago, a family of Swiss emigrants, who had been induced to come to this country by a very wealthy and intelligent gentleman from that country who has been sojourning among us for some months.—These emigrants are of the right sort. They are not picked up promiscuously, but come among us endorsed as intelligent and respectable farmers, and by a proper encouragement from our people, may be made to form a nucleus around which thousands of similar people would undoubtedly gather in a very short time. Even now, thirty other families are awaiting the report of those now here, and if that report is favorable, a tide of immigration will set in towards this section.—*Asheville News.*

They have a giant in Missouri, who is seven feet seven and a half inches high. He served in the Confederate army.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

AT BLUM'S.

THE PSALMIST, A POCKET EDITION, *AT BLUM'S.*

TOY BOOKS.

A GOOD assortment of the most popular Toy Books, plain and colored.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

The Fall Fashions.

A reporter of the New York *Post* has been around among the milliners and *modstes*, and thus details his observations:

This (Wednesday) the "opening day" for the fall fashions and the new styles are the subject of discussion in the households. The Broadway windows are ablaze with gorgeous fabrics, and the wearer of "loves of bonnets" are anxiously inspecting the novelties, and trying to make up their minds which are the prettiest and most graceful.

Bonnets will be worn a little larger with broad, flat crowns. On the early fall styles there is a lavish sprinkling of gold. Amber has gone out. Diadems will be extensively worn, either with a close fitting shape, or with a shape allowing the wearing of a wide bandeau, trimmed with flower-sprays, satin or velvet. The prettiest ornaments worn on the head will be imitations of the familiar forms and tints of the season.

Among the novelties is a hat of brown velvet, with a broad band of pheasant's feathers across the crown, and another of crimson velvet, trimmed in front with black clusters of fall leaves and berries. A fall of black lace on the diadem forms a veil, and the crown is bound with red satin.

A "Lagrange" bonnet embroidered with a jet weeping willow, a white royal velvet hat, diadem front, ornamented with a tulle scarf, humming bird and tuft of marabout; a hat called "Le Mousquetaire de la Reine," of drab velvet, trimmed with brown satin, and behind with a string of black lace; a "Charlotte Corday" hat trimmed with white satin, gold cord fringe, black lace and white ostrich plumes are exhibited.—Besides other fresh styles there are several new modifications of the favorite "Fanchon," as well as of the round hats. Of the latter the "Parepa" bids fair to be the favorite.

Cloaks have grown longer, set loose, have taken on more embroidery, and show a tendency towards close sleeves. Of the imported cloaks, a large number are plain and nearly circular. There is not much to be said about dresses. The red-brown "Bismarck" we forgot to mention a bonnet of the same name—seems likely to be the favorite. There are shown some very rich satins, brown silks, and a brown corded velvet. The favorite trimmings will be jet, satin folds, plaits and fringes. Dresses will not be gored as small as of late.

The latest thing in jewelry is a style of antique beads cut in smoked topaz, set in gold, and with small gleams of diamonds. Some of these beads are carved to represent busts, with drapery over the chest of dead gold, with veins of black enamel.

Arrival of a Live Gorilla from Africa--The Beast at Barnum's--Wonderful Display of Strength.

For the first time there is a live gorilla in New York—a gorilla like those of which Du Chaillu has told such wonderful stories in "Equatorial Africa" and "Ashango Land."

At a late hour yesterday afternoon there was an extraordinary excitement in the neighborhood of Barnum's Museum. The gorilla had arrived, and his roars attracted a crowd of spectators.

The animal was caught in the interior of Africa, and was put safely on board the sailing ship Harding, and conveyed to this port. The box in which it was caged during the voyage was made of teak-wood plank—the toughest material that could be found in Africa. A huge cart chain, fastened to the neck of the gorilla, passed through this box and was nailed fast to the outside.

From the jarring the gorilla received yesterday, during its transportation from the ship to the museum, it became exasperated, and growled furiously during the trip. After the box had been taken into the Museum, Mr. Charles Brothwell, the Museum carpenter, loosened the chain from the outside of the box, and by direction of Professor Davison, attached to it a rope, by which the animal was to be led from the box to the cage, and then fastening the chain to a beam of the building beneath the cage.

The rope was attached, when the gorilla began pulling in his chain, and several men behind grasped the rope, but their united efforts were unequal to the task.—The animal with apparent ease pulled into his box both chain and rope, and untying the rope from the chain dropped it from a hole in the cage.

Mr. Brothwell then got the largest cage scraper in the building—a huge wrought iron bar, an inch and three quarters thick, to which is attached a small spade—for the purpose of bringing out the end of the chain. This scraper had been used successfully in several contests with the lions of the establishment, which had vainly tried to make an impression upon it with their jaws.

Mr. Brothwell and Prof. Davison each took a scraper, and from the opposite ends of the cage endeavored to foil the gorilla, and grasp the end of the chain. Finally, the gorilla seized the bar which Mr. Brothwell held. Another man who is noted for muscular strength, came to the rescue, but the animal proved their superior, and bent the heavy piece of iron double, so that the ends touched.

During the effort, however, the chain was secured, the animal entrapped, and his chain secured to the beams underneath.

During all this excitement the gorilla growled furiously, the sound resembling the roar of an excited lion.

All the beasts in the building became excited, and the place resounded with their cries. Women fainted, children cried, but the crowd would not leave the room until the manager ordered them to be put out by force. A large barricade was erected and the doorway blocked up.

The gorilla is now safely in the lion's cage, and calmed down. An immense chain, with a resistant force of six thousand pounds, is attached to the animal.

For five years past, Mr. Barnum has been endeavoring to secure an animal of this species, and ordered his agent in Africa to secure one, without regard to cost.

Mr. B. F. Clayton, Mr. Barnum's agent a few months since, wrote that he could secure one for $8.000, but that the British Government were making every exertion to secure it for the Zoological garden in London Mr. Barnum sent word that he must have this one, if it cost a much greater sum. Accordingly the gorilla was brought to America, and is now safe at the museum.

When standing upright, it is about five and a half feet high, and is about the color of an elephant. Its face has more the appearance of a human being than of a monkey, with an eye exactly like a human being. Its hand is as delicate as that of a woman's, and it would not seem possible that there is in it so much muscular power.

This morning it exhibted an intense hatred of Mr. Brothwell, who was yesterday instrumental in its capture.

Prof. Davison feeds the animal upon vegetables, but allows nothing acid to be placed in the cage. If the gorilla becomes irritable it is soon quieted by placing a few cloves or nutmegs in its cage.—*N. Y. Post.*

An Important Decision.

At the Criminal Court yesterday, in the case of Patrick White and Michael Lavalle, charged with larceny, His Honor rendered a decision on an important question which then arose for the first time in this Court. The defendants arraigned were white, and the State's witness was a colored man, a Sergeant of a company of troops on duty at the forts below. Fred. D. Poisson, Esq., appeared for White and J. L. Rhoades, Esq., for Lavalle. Upon the witness being called, Mr. Poisson arose and made his objection against hearing the testimony of this witness and its inadmissibility in our Courts. He grounded this objection upon the fact that previous to and during the war, no person of color by the laws of North Carolina was permitted to give testimony in our Courts, and that by the act of the General Assembly, at its session of 1865-'66, the law was modified only so far as to grant them the right to testify in cases where their rights and interests were concerned, and persons of color were parties to the suit; and, therefore, in this case the witness' testimony was clearly inadmisible.

Solicitor Holmes suggested that the Civil Rights bill removed all difficulty. Mr. Poisson still urged that if North Carolina is a State, as Chief Justice Chase has tacitly admitted by holding a regular term of the District Court in its limits, the laws of Congress were without authority; if, on the other hand, she is not a State, but simply a Territory, then truly has Congress the right to thus legislate for her. His Honor was appealed to as a Judge of the State of North Carolina, and one sworn to obey and execute the laws of this State, to decide that the legislation of Congress should not interfere with our State laws.

His Honor stated that this was no new question, and although the point had never been brought before this Court, it had risen and been acted upon by no less than three Superior Court Judges of this State. His Honor said that he decided with them, that wherever the laws of Congress came in conflict with our State laws, the Congressional laws shall override the latter, until the Supreme Courts have decided that they are unconstitutional.

The witness was allowed to testify and the case was proceeded with.—*Wilmington Journal, 10th.*

DIED:

In this place, on Monday, of consumption, Miss REGINA KIGER, aged 34 years.

At his residence in Davie County, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH,

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., OCT. 18, 1867.

Bacon, 18 cts. cash, 20 cents trade, scarce.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 90 by the bale of fifty bunches; $2 10 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 15 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 18 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts, "
Chickens, 12 @ 15 cents.
CORN, old, 90 cts, cash @ $1 00 trade.—New Corn 60 to 65, very dry, shelled, 75
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 per 100 pounds.
Feathers 40 cents. "
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts.
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 6½
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 12½ per lb,
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 00 @ 1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 20 cents by the quarter, 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb,
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½ a 20; clarif'd 18½ cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverised, 22½. "
Rags, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $4 00 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 75.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs; Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs.

SALISBURY, Oct. 15.—Bacon 14 a 16; Corn $1 15; Flour $4 50 a $5 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 15.—Bacon 18 a 19; Flour $9½ a $10½; Corn $1 60 a $1 75; Wheat $1 65; Oats 85c.

DANVILLE, Oct. 16.—Tobacco—Fine yellow wrappers 75c to $4; Medium yellow wrappers 30 to 75; Good Fillers 18 to 30; Medium Fillers 10 to 18; Extra Smoking Lugs 25 to 35; Dark Lugs 8 to 15. Bacon 15 a 20; Lard 20; Wheat $2 10 a $2 25; Corn $1 25; Flour $14 a $16; Oats 75,

WILMINGTON, October 16.—Flour 8½ a 15; Corn $1 25 a $1 30; Oats 90; Whisky, N. C., $2 25 a $3 00; Molasses, Cuba, 49 a 56; Bacon 17 a 22; Lard 17 a 18

Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Salem, on Monday, October 7th, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$61,231 82
Expense,	1,172 13
Premiums,	4,000
Cash Items,	4,878 16
Due from National Banks,	41,081 79
U. S. Bonds Deposited,	84,000
Cash Notes of National Banks,	3,085
Cash Legal Tender Notes,	15,500
Cash Compound Interest Notes,	660
Cash Fractional Currency,	840 87
	$216,449 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	1,200
Circulation,	30,600
Individual Deposits,	37,393 59
United States Deposits,	42,201 43
Discount,	2,442 24
Exchanges,	198 65
Interest,	2,376 91
Profit and Loss,	36 95
	$216,449 77

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

Execution Sale!

PURSUANT to an execution from the United States Circuit Court, June term, 1867, in the case of Springs, Oak & Co, against Pleasant Oaks and A. A. Moss, I shall sell at the house of Pleasant Oaks, in Davie County, on Monday the 28th day of October, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for cash, the following property: two Beds, one or two Hogs; all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a quantity of Corn.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Marshal,
by T. CHITTY, Deputy.

Oct. 18, 1867. 9..2t.

Execution Sale!

IN pursuance of an execution from the United States Circuit Court, issued against Samuel Orrell, Lemuel G. Hilton and David Waggoner, I shall sell, at the house of Samuel Orrell, in Davie County, the following property: one Gray Mare, one Cow and Calf, three acres of growing Corn; and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Samuel Orrell and David Waggoner,

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Marshal
by T. CHITTY, Deputy.

Oct. 18, 1867. 9-2t

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the property of Lawrence Hauser, in Stokes County, is postponed to Monday the 11th day of November.

D. R. GOODLOE, Marshal.
by T. CHITTY, Marshal.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS,

BLUM'S ALMANAC FOR 1868,

Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention,

The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War.
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars,
and many other things worth remembering.

L. V. BLUM,

Salem N. C. Oct. 1867. 8..tf

FOR SALE.

A FINE DEVON BULL, TWO years and four months old.

Apply to

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, Oct, 9, 1867. 8..3t

GIRLS WANTED!

SIX WHITE GIRLS are wanted as servants in a public Institution of this State, who will be paid good wages.

For further information apply soon to

AUGUSTUS FOGLE,
at Salem Female Academy.

Oct. 11, 1867. 8..3t..pd.

FISK'S PATENT

Metallic Burial Cases.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases for sale at the following prices, to wit:

For an adult person, $100
Smaller sizes in proportion.

G. H. RENIGAR.

Winston, N. C., Oct. 11, 1867. 8..3m

SPEAR'S PATENT

FRUIT PRESERVING SOLUTION,

FOR the preservation of all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, &c., &c., without sugar and without expensive sealing or air-tight jars.

One Bottle will preserve 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider.

CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.

☞ For sale by A. T. ZEVELY ☜

at the Drug Store, P. O. Building,

Salem, N. C., 1867. 4..tf.

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment, always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜

A. T. ZEVELY.

August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

☞ FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, ☜

Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

September, 13, 1867. 4.tf.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION. 1867.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET, TRIMMING AND VELVET RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,

Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,

STRAW BONNETS & LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

3-2m.

The Ohio Corn Husker!

FOR SALE BY THE MERCHANTS IN SALEM AND WINSTON.

H. D. LOTT, General Southern Agent.

PRIME CLOVER SEED, KENTUCKY Blue Grass, English Lawn and other Grass Seed, for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Sept 27, 1867. 1m.

Assessor's Notice.

WHEREAS, on the 9th day of April, 1867, J. L. Johnson, Assistant Assessor 8th division of the 5th Collection District of North Carolina, seized three trunks containing goods, wares and merchandize, supposed to be the property of George B. Thurston, in the town of Winston, N. C., for the violation of Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, by offering for sale said articles as Pedler, without a receipt for the payment of a special tax as required by law.

The said George B. Thurston, is hereby notified to show sufficient cause, if he has any, within ten days, why said goods, wares and merchandize shall not be forfeited. If no cause is shown, an order for sale will be issued agreeable to Section 74, Revenue Laws, as amended.

JESSE WHEELER,
Assessor 5th Dist N. C.

Oct. 11, 1867, 8-1t.

Society for Protection of Property.

Owing to recent heavy expenses, a tax of fifty cents on each member has been assessed. All those who have not yet paid the same, are hereby earnestly requested to pay to the Treasurer, Mr. J. G. SIDES, on or before the next regular meeting, which will be held at the Commissioner's Hall, in Salem, on Saturday before December Court, when it is hoped all the members will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted,—having reference to a change in the Constitution, relative to the time and place of future meetings of the Society.

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Clerk,*

Salem, August, 31st, 1867. 3m.

MONOCACY BITTERS.

The best Tonic in the World!

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c., &c.

For sale by

J. L. FULKERSON.

SPURGEON'S LATEST BOOK!

MORNING BY MORNING

OR

DAILY READINGS FOR FAMILY AND CLOSET

FOR SALE - - - AT BLUM'S

NEW LOT OF BOOKS.

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetic, and Keys.
Mitchell's Old and New School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Primary and Intermediate.
History of the United States, Davenport's and Quackenbos'; Robbins' Outlines.
Readers:—North Carolina and McGuffey's.
Bullion's English Grammar.
Dictionaries:—Webster's School, Counting House and Unabridged, Worcesters' School.
Comstock's Philosophy,
Botany, Geology, and Chemistry.
Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist and Moravian HYMN BOOKS,
BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,
Speakers, Book of Dialogues, Song Books,
Toy Books, &c., &c.
Ten Cent Novels, a large and varied lot.

BLANK BOOKS,

Copy Books, Exercise Books, Comp. Books, &c.
Memorandum and Pass Books.

—ALSO—

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans, Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Sept. 20, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
Thompson's Seasons, Davenport's U. S. Hist.
A large lot of Superior **Lead Pencils**, and Superfine PASTELL COLORS, (*Red and Blue.*)
Drawing Paper and Bristol Boards, Blot. Pads,

L. V. BLUM.

J. G. VEACH'S

MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE---Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.

Leaves High Point at 4½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ The Reidsville Express runs in connection with this line three times per week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.

July 25th, 1867. 25-3m

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

FORSALE.

A lot of New sheet copper for sale. Also Stills repaired at short notice.

JACOB REICH.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 16, 1867. 1-3t.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,

Portsmouth, Va

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1-1y.

GUANO.

I EXPECT to receive, this week,

100,000 lbs. No. 1 Peruvian Guano,
20,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano.
10,000 lbs Baugh's Raw-Bone Phosphate.

I will sell by the Bag or Ton; delivered here, or at High Point.

Will also receive a large lot of

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867. 4..tf

50 TONS

BRIGHT DRIED APPLES, AND 500 lbs. of PEACH LEATHER, wanted immediately, by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept, 13, 1867. 4..tf.

Fine White Chester Pigs.

I HAVE a dozen fine CHESTER SOW PIGS, for breeders, now on hand and for sale.—Also one BOAR PIG,

Would also sell a fine young

BULL CALF,

of Mr. H. W. Fries' stock, now about twenty months old.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 6, 1867. 3-tf.

FARINA AND **CORN STARCH.**

For sale by

2-tf J. L. FULKERSON.

Good Clover Seed

FOR SALE BY E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 13, 1867. 4..tf

E. A. V.

NEW STORE

—AND—

NEW GOODS.

I have now completed and moved into my

LARGE NEW STORE,

and have opened therein one of the *LARGEST* and *MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS* in this country, which has just been purchased in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, at the

VERY LOWEST REDUCED PRICES.

The Stock is Very Large

and will embrace everything usually called for in this country. Should it happen that any article would be called for that is not on hand, we will procure it at a few days notice.

PRICES ASTONISHINGLY LOW,

of which we wish you to convince yourselves, by calling and examining for yourselves. You will find that our house is the place to buy if

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

We want to show the variety, extent, and cheapness of our goods, and we will consider it

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Among our present assortment you can find

10,000 YARDS OF CALICO

at from ten cents a yard upwards; besides a variety of DeLaines, Foulards, Chintzes, Lenos, Barages, Poplins, Alpachas, &c., &c.,

1,000 Yards of Tweeds, Jeans, and Broad Cloths,

500 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES,

5,000 yds. of Randolph Sheetings at 17 to 20 cts.

500 Bunches Cotton Yarns, of all numbers, besides a large number of

Bleached and Unbleached Domestics,
Tickings,
Canvass,
Flannels,
&c., &c., &c.

Also a full assortment of

Hardware, Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Coffe, Sugar, Molasses,
Syrup, Iron, Nails, Salt,
Window Glass, Sole Leather,
Tin Ware, Cook Stoves,
Coal Oil, Machine Oil,
Linseed Oil, Soaps, Candles,
Starch, Rifle and Blasting Powder,
Oil Cloths, Floor Cloths and Carpets,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Tubs,
Brooms,
Buckets,
Earthern and Stone Ware,
Castings,
Ropes,
Rugs, Shovels, Spades,
Forks, Hoes, Rakes,
Chains, &c., &c.

Among the MEDICINES

YOU CAN FIND

Jaynes' Expectorant,
Alternative,
Carminative Balsam,
Tonic Vermifuge,
Sanative Pills,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills,
Indian Vegetable,
Moffatt's,
Strong's,
and Brandreth's Pills,
Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger,
Turlington Balsam of Life,
Mexican Mustang Liniment,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Wistar's Cough Lozenges,
Squills,
Paregoric,
Opodeldoc,
Peppermint, &c.,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

A LOT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONERY,

Among which are Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Bullion's English Grammar, Davies' and Emerson's Arithmetic, New York Readers, North Carolina Readers, Spelling Books, Primers, Paper, Slates, Pens, Ink, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Bibles and Testaments from the American Bible Society,
Sunday School Tickets,
Reward Books,
Tracts, &c., &c.,

which will be sold at catalogue prices, without any profit added; also

Union Hymn Books,
Moravian Hymn Books, &c.

I am also Agent for the sale of various Manufactures. Among them

Thompson's Ploughs,
Corn Shellers,
Fodder Cutters,
Horse Powers and Threshers,
Reapers and Mowers.

The celebrated Montgomery Wheat Fan,
Corn Shellers,
Cider and Wine Mills.

Bough's Raw Bone Phosphate, said to be equal to Guano, at half the price.

The King's Mountain Iron Works will also keep me supplied with their valuable Rolled Iron.

I expect to Barter for

Bacon, Beeswax,
Lard, Butter,
Flaxseed, Feathers,
Corn,
Wheat,
Rye,
Oats,
&c., &c.

Also Dried Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Berries, Whortle Berries, Cherries, Plums, &c.

E. A. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.

July 23rd, 1867.

POETRY.

GIVE A KIND WORD TO THE ERRING.

Give a kind word to the erring—
  It may raise a fallen brother!
And the law of heaven teaches
  We should kindly teach each other.
Ah! the paths of vice are many;
  And when tempted and when tried,
Remember thou art mortal,
  And thy feet may turn aside.

Give a kind word to the erring,
  Who have trod the paths of sin,
For the tempter, too, may woo thee,
  And thy feet may run therein.
All along life's rugged pathway
  Stones are bruising weary feet?
Thistles spring among the flowers—
  Tares are growing with the wheat.

And the Master in His vineyard
  Hath a work for you to do,
For the harvest there is plenteous,
  But the laborers are few.
Tarry not—the day is waning,
  And the night is coming on,
And the Master will reward you
  For the work thy hand hath done.

If from out one bleeding bosom
  You have plucked the bitter thorn;
If you've cheer'd the drooping spirit
  When its every hope was gone;
If you've stretched the hand in kindness
  To lead erring, straying feet,
There's a rich reward awaits you—
  And love's labor, too, is sweet.

If along life's rugged highway
  You have raised a drooping flower;
If thy smile hath ever gladdened
  For one heart a gloomy hour—
It hath placed a star to glitter
  In the angel crown above!
Ah! life's mission here is holy,
  When we make it one of love!

Oh! remember, then, the erring!
  Thou mayst lift the soul again,
And from some poor, bleeding bosom,
  Wipe away the guilty stain.
All the world is one broad vineyard
  Where there's work for each to do;
For the harvest there is plenteous,
  But the laborers are few!
Work, then—Life's sun is setting,
  And the night of Death comes on,
And the Master at his coming
  Will expect thy work well done!

HUMOROUS.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father, in Sumner county, Tenn., on the 2nd of July, Mr. Ebenezer Sweet to Miss Jane Lemon.

"How happily extremes do meet,
  In Jane and Ebenezer,
She is no longer sour but Sweet,
  And he's a Lemon-squeezer."

Could any thing be neater than the negro's reply to a young lady when he offered to lift her over the gutter, and who insisted that she was too heavy? "Lor Missus," said he, "I'se used to lifting barrels of sugar."

A landsman once said to a sailor, "Where did your father die?" The sailor replied, "On the sea." "Where did your grandfather die?" "On the sea." "Well, are you not afraid to follow the sea as your business, seeing that it has proved so fatal to your ancestors?" "Well," said the sailor, "and where did your father die?" "In his bed." "And where did your grandfather die?" "In his bed." "Astonishing! and are you not afraid to go to bed, seeing it has proved so fatal to your forefathers?" The wisdom of this world may see force in these questions.

An old lady announced in court at Atlanta that she "had no counsel," that "God was her lawyer." "My dear madam," replied the Judge, "he does not practice in this court."

"Pat," said Judge Sniff to his neighbor in a sleeping car, "you would have to remain a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a Judge." "Yes, yer honor; and ye would have been a long time in the ould country before ye'd been a Judge."

An excellent turn was made at a dinner table by Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, too good to be lost. A gentleman remarked that Mr. A., who used to be given to sharp practice, was getting to be more circumspect. "Yes," replied the judge, "he has reached the superlative of life—he began by seeking to get on, then he sought to get honor, and now he is trying to get honest."

"Old age is stealing upon me rapidly," as the urchin said when he was stealing apples from an old man's garden, and saw the owner coming, cowhide in hand.

"Paddy, honey, will you buy a watch?"
"And is it about selling your watch ye are, Mike?"
"Troth, it is darlint."
"What's the price?"
"Ten shillings and a mutchin of the creature."
"Is the watch a dacent one?"
"Sure, and I've had it twenty years, and it niver once desaved me."
"Well, here's your tin, and now tell me, does it go well?"
"Bedad, an' it goes faster than any watch in Connaught, Munster, Ulster or Leinster, not barring Dublin."
"Bad luck to ye, Mike, then you have taken me in. Didn't you say it never desaved ye?"
"Sure an' I did; nor did it, for I *niver depinded on it*."

"Ma, if you will give me a peach I will be a good boy."
"No, my child, you must not be good for pay; that is not right."
"You don't want me to be good for *nothing*, do you?"

"I would not marry a Western man if I had to live an old maid all the days of my life," exclaimed a buxom country lass.—"Why not?" demanded her astonished companions. "Because every paper you pick up contains an account of the failure of the Western mails."

Nothing like love and hunger to drive a man mad or happy. Next to a feast upon a seventeen year old pair of lips, under the grape-vines, by moonlight, is a foray upon a platter of cold beans after fishing all day for suckers. The one fills the poetic heart, and the other an empty stomach.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Common Farmer.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* writes as follows:—I am only a common or plain farmer. I cultivate about fifty acres of land, and much of the labor is performed by my own hands, including the regular attendance at market. My land is good—I made it so, without buying any manure. I keep horses enough to do the work; and cows and pigs much more numerous than any of my neighbors in proportion to the same amount of land. I cultivate every foot of soil I can, and it is done in the best manner. I have a good sized garden, stocked with a little of everything, including all the valuable small fruits—thanks to the advice received through your columns. I have my orchard of apples, pears, etc., and make considerable money, beside supplying all our own wants. I find that well tilled land, having previously been put in a high state of cultivation, will produce not only twice but thrice as much as moderately good land moderately worked.

Commencing in a very small way—going in debt for nearly the whole place—I have succeeded in paying off the entire debt, building a new barn, repairing the house, and adding generally to the appearance and value of the improvements. I have also money on interest. I pay cash for everything I buy. We live as well as there is any desire on the part of my family.—My wife is not overworked. We have all the leisure time we wish for. We keep the Sabbath. We do unto others as we wish them to do to us—are ready to perform a neighborly act at all times. Our children are being well educated.

All this has been accomplished by attending strictly to my own affairs, and not troubling myself unnecessarily with the affairs of my neighbors, or idling away time at shops, stores and taverns, as is too much the case yet in this region, and criticising the conduct of others who are not members of these congregations.

I mention these things not in the way of boast—for there is in them nothing to warrant boasting—but simply to show how easy a matter it is to "get along," if, with a reasonable degree of good health, and abstinence from all that intoxicates, we use properly and dilligently the time and ability God has given to us; and particularly for the purpose of encouraging others, especially young men about to commence farming on their own account, *to do the best they can*. A sensible, thrifty, tidy wife, who is willing to do her whole duty, is one of the mainsprings to start with—a harbinger of success, with which few have been equally blessed as your friend and reader.

Thriving Fruit Crops.

"We once heard," says the *Country Gentleman*, "a successful raiser and marketer of peaches say, that by thinning the crop to about one-third or one-fourth its ordinary numbers on loaded trees, he was still able to obtain as many bushels as before, on account of the increased size, and to obtain triple price. During an abundant season, his neighbors, who neglected thinning, found it difficult to get fifty cents a bushel, while he sold all his readily at a dollar and a half. All trees that overbear, and all that have defective fruit, either from the attacks of insects or otherwise, will be much improved in the quality of their crops by timely thinning—remember always to pick off the poorest specimens and leave the best. Even the apple crop, which is cheaper and more abundant than most others, should not be neglected. If any one who doubts, will remember for a moment that an overloaded tree has to be finally picked off by hand, he will see the propriety of the picking so early in the season that the portion left may be improved by the operation."

Claying Sandy Soils.

A correspondent in the Hammonton *Culturist* offers the following on this subject: "It is, perhaps, not generally known that one of the very best methods of renovating these light soils is to clay them. While all clays cannot be applied with safety, there are some which the farmer may use without fear. Where the clay is calcarious, the effects of an application are fully equal to marling, and if the clay contains alumina it gives firmness and retentiveness to sandy soils. Clays which are pliable, of solid consistency, and have an unctuous or greasy feel, invariably produce excellent results. Fifty cart loads of such clay to an acre of light soil will give it a firmness that is really wonderful, and will fit it for crops which in its natural condition could not be grown upon it. I would as soon have a good calcarious or aluminous clay bed on a farm of light soil, as a bed of marl.

Allow me to remark that the application should be made in fall or winter, the time when our farmers have most leisure. The frost acting upon the clay, will pulverize and incorporate it with the soil. A word of caution—never apply clay that abounds in iron. It will do more harm than good."

Horses Feet Require Moisture.

Nine-tenths of the diseases which happen to the hoofs and feet of horses are occasioned by standing on dry plank floors of the stable. Many persons seem to think from the way they keep their horses, that the foot of the horse was not made for moisture, and that, if possible, it would be beneficial if they had cowhide boots to put on every time they went out. Nature designed the foot for moist ground—the earth of the woods and valleys; at the same time that a covering was given to protect it from stones and stumps.

Salt as a Manure for Wheat.

The grain of the cereal crops may be much improved in size and color by the judicious application of salt. It acts well in conjunction with ammoniacal manures the salt giving weight and solidity to the grain, while the size and luxuriance of the plant is increased by the ammonia. Immense crops of wheat have been raised by the application of salt and barnyard dung. A farmer in England obtained 96 bushels of wheat from one acre of land, by using a manure composed of salt and well decomposed farm yard manure.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs.; Hemp Seed 44 lbs.; Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

United States Bushel and Gallon.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches.
The gallon, 231 cubic inches.
The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns.

The following gives the contents of circular cisterns, for each foot in depth:

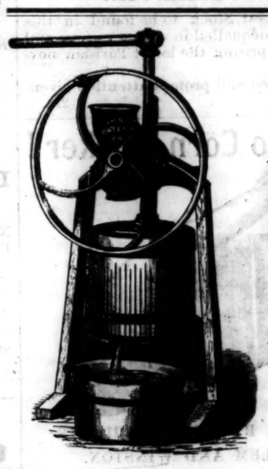
	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40



FAMILY WINE AND CIDER MILL.

THIS Mill will grind from 8 to 10 bushels of Apples, or 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Berries, &c., per hour.

A man can make from two to three barrels of Cider, or 100 to 150 gallons of Wine per day.

They are excellent, cheap, strong and durable. Weight about 150 pounds.

A Larger Mill.

Also a much larger mill that will grind a bushel in two minutes, and run with hand or horse power.

Both are first rate mills and ought to be generally introduced. I have five sold to arrive to-day.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1867. 1-tf

BLACKBERRIES, CHERRIES, AND
Dried Fruit Generally.

I want to purchase **500 barrels** or **100,000 pounds** well dried Blackberries at 6 cents per pound, and **50 barrels** of seeded Cherries.

Also peeled and unpeeled Peaches, bright Apples, Plums, Pears, Whortleberries, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1867. 1-tf

N. F. BURNHAM'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

THIS WHEEL, THE GREATEST INvention of the age, surpasses all other wheels in power, economy of water, and steadiness of run, simple in construction and a masterpiece of workmanship. It is not liable to get out order, and from its position in the flume is accessible at all times.

It is cheaper than any other Wheel (of same weight and finish) in market.

☞ Send for circular.

☞ Persons ordering these WHEELS can have them put up by most competent workmen at a small cost.

Address all orders to
E. H. CHESTERMAN,
Millwright and Engineer,
Richmond Va.,
Sole agent for Va. and N. C.
Aug. 30, 1867. 2-3m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS,

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburg Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THESE FOREIGN PERIODICALS ARE regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews,	$4	per annum.
For any two " "	7	"
For any three " "	10	"
For any four " "	12	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4	"
For Blackwood and one Review,	7	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13	"
For Blackwood and the four of the Reviews,	15	"

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but eight cents a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the Four Reviews for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the Four Reviews for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review, also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
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The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the

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by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College, 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post paid, $8. no. 2

Three New Southern Books.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
No. 16 Murray Street, N. Y.,

WILL publish, early in August, 1867,

1st. A DEFENCE OF VIRGINIA, [and through her, of the South], in recent and pending contests against the sectional party. By Professor ROBERT L. DABNEY, D. D., author of the Life of General (Stonewall) Jackson. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth, $1 50.

2nd. DIARY OF A SOUTHERN REFUGEE, during the War. By a Lady of Virginia. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth, $2.

Dr. Dabney is well known as an Author.—His Life of Stonewall Jackson has had an immense sale—greater, probably, than any other Southern book ever had. He has devoted much time and research to his treatise, and has collected much novel and instructive information for the vindication of the Southern people.—The radical questions in debate are subjected to a thorough and searching inquiry. Several of our most eminent Statesmen, to whom the MS. has been submitted, have approved his work in the highest terms.

THE DIARY OF A REFUGEE is from the pen of a Lady who holds the highest social and literary rank among the ladies of Virginia. Most of the four years of the War were spent in and near Richmond, in contact with distinguished military and civic characters. Like many of the best women of Virginia, she was a constant attendant upon the sick and wounded, in the Hospitals of that city. Her book is admirably written, and is a thrilling narrative of scenes and incidents which came under her notice during those four eventful years. A large number of copies are already subscribed for among her extensive acquaintance, without the employment of any agent.

Either of these books will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price, or both together on receipt of $3.

Early orders from the Trade solicited.—Agents wanted, to whom liberal discounts will be made.

3d. IN PREPARATION,—A Life of General PAT. CLEBURNE, of Arkansas—The Stonewall Jackson of the South-western Confederate Army.

E. J. HALE & SON, (late Editors of the Fayetteville N. C. *Observer*,) respectfully solicit the orders of Southern Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, Professional gentlemen, and others, for any articles in their line, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest wholesale cash prices. Theirs is the only Southern Book House in New York.

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STARBUCK & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
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SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.
16-6m

PRICES REDUCED.

RANDOLPH 4-4 Sheeting by the Bale at 16 cents by
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Aug. 14, 1867. 1-tf.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Snbscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Privileges to Publishers.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous,

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Writing on Newspapers.

To inclose or conceal a letter, or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to letter postage.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other than the name and address of the persons to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subject the package to letter postage.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
SALEM, N. C.,
BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the
LATEST NEWS,
SUCH AS
POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC,
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
Always giving due attention to
THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent, one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE
Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

Terms—CASH.

L. V. BLUM
Salem, N. C.